

## NOTA / NOTE

*Sastrapada* Amyot & Serville, 1843 (Hemiptera: Reduviidae),  
new genus for PortugalJosé Manuel Grosso-Silva<sup>1</sup>, Vítor da Silva<sup>2</sup>, Óscar Silva<sup>3</sup> & Torsten van der Heyden<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Museu de História Natural e da Ciência da Universidade do Porto (MHNC-UP) / PRISC, Praça Gomes Teixeira, 4099-002 Porto (PORTUGAL). e-mail: jmgrossosilva@mhnc.up.pt

<sup>2</sup> Rua das Pedras, n.º 193, 4405-685 Gulpilhares (PORTUGAL). e-mail: vitosilva404@gmail.com

<sup>3</sup> Estrada da Ribeira, n.º 7, 2410-502 Cortes, Leiria (PORTUGAL). e-mail: oscarworkmail@gmail.com

<sup>4</sup> Immenweide 83, 22523 Hamburg (GERMANY). e-mail: tmvdh@web.de

**Abstract:** The assassin bug genus *Sastrapada* Amyot & Serville, 1843 (Hemiptera: Reduviidae) is reported from Portugal for the first time, with records of *Sastrapada baerensprungi* (Stål, 1859) from two sites in the districts of Porto and Leiria.

**Key words:** Hemiptera, Reduviidae, true bugs, *Sastrapada*, *Sastrapada baerensprungi*, faunistics, first record, Portugal.

**Resumen:** *Sastrapada* Amyot & Serville, 1843 (Hemiptera: Reduviidae), nuevo género para Portugal. Se cita el género de chinches asesinos *Sastrapada* Amyot & Serville, 1843 (Hemiptera: Reduviidae) por primera vez de Portugal, con registros de *Sastrapada baerensprungi* (Stål, 1859) de dos localidades en los distritos de Porto y Leiria.

**Palabras clave:** Hemiptera, Reduviidae, chinches, *Sastrapada*, *Sastrapada baerensprungi*, faunística, primera cita, Portugal.

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The assassin bug genus *Sastrapada* Amyot & Serville, 1843 (Hemiptera: Reduviidae: Stenopodainae) includes seven species in the Palearctic region (PUTSHKOV & PUTSHKOV, 1996), two of which occur in Western Europe (PUTSHKOV & MOULET, 2009): *Sastrapada baerensprungi* (Stål, 1859) and *Sastrapada subaptera* (Garbiglietti, 1869).

According to PUTSHKOV & MOULET (2009), the taxonomic status of the Italian endemic *S. subaptera* remains doubtful, so the only universally recognized species of *Sastrapada* in Europe is *S. baerensprungi*. The recorded European distribution of *S. baerensprungi* comprises Albania, Bulgaria, France (mainland and Corsica), Greece (mainland and Crete), Italy (mainland and Sicily), Spain, and Switzerland (PUTSHKOV & MOULET, 2009). The presence of the species in Switzerland was questioned by DIOLI (2015), on account of the non-Mediterranean character of the locality (Geneva) reported by PUTSHKOV & MOULET (2009).

In the Iberian Peninsula (Map 1), the occurrence of *S. baerensprungi* includes three Spanish provinces: Barcelona, firstly reported by RIBES (1961), and Girona and Granada (PUTSHKOV & MOULET, 2009).

In this contribution, we record *S. baerensprungi* from mainland Portugal for the first time, from the coastal districts of Porto and Leiria (Map 1), based on photographs uploaded to the website [BioDiversity4All](https://www.biodiversity4all.org/) in October and November 2021.

## BioDiversity4All Portuguese records:

### Leiria district:

#### Leiria municipality:

- Cortes (39.702222, -8.787421; MGRS 100 km<sup>2</sup> square: 29SND19), 18-10-2021 (1 ♂, Fig. 1) (Óscar Silva, url: <https://www.biodiversity4all.org/observations/98634710>). The specimen observed was found while testing lights for a night moth trap. The observation area is located on the right bank of the river Lis, upstream from Leiria, and can be characterized as peri-urban, with agriculture mixed with native trees and shrubs.

### Porto district:

#### Vila Nova de Gaia municipality:

- Francelos (41.078363, -8.647028; MGRS 100 km<sup>2</sup> square: 29TNF24): 08-10-2021 (1 ♀) (Vítor da Silva, url: <https://www.biodiversity4all.org/observations/97634526>).
- Francelos (41.078056, -8.646389; MGRS 100 km<sup>2</sup> square: 29TNF24): 18-10-2021 (1 ♂) (Vítor da Silva, url: <https://www.biodiversity4all.org/observations/98660809>); 20-10-2021 (1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Fig. 2) (Vítor da Silva, url: <https://www.biodiversity4all.org/observations/98893382>); 04-11-2021 (1 ♂) (Vítor da Silva, url: <https://www.biodiversity4all.org/observations/100282306>).
- Francelos (41.078278, -8.646452; MGRS 100 km<sup>2</sup> square: 29TNF24): 25-10-2021 (1 nymph) (Vítor da Silva, url: <https://www.biodiversity4all.org/observations/99450579>).
- Francelos (41.078147, -8.645527; MGRS 100 km<sup>2</sup> square: 29TNF24): 03-11-2021 (1 ♂) (Vítor da Silva, url: <https://www.biodiversity4all.org/observations/100190150>).

The new records presented are the first for Portugal, but also represent a dramatic increase in the Iberian known range of the species, which was only recorded from two provinces in the extreme northeast and a third province in the southeast of Spain (Map 1).

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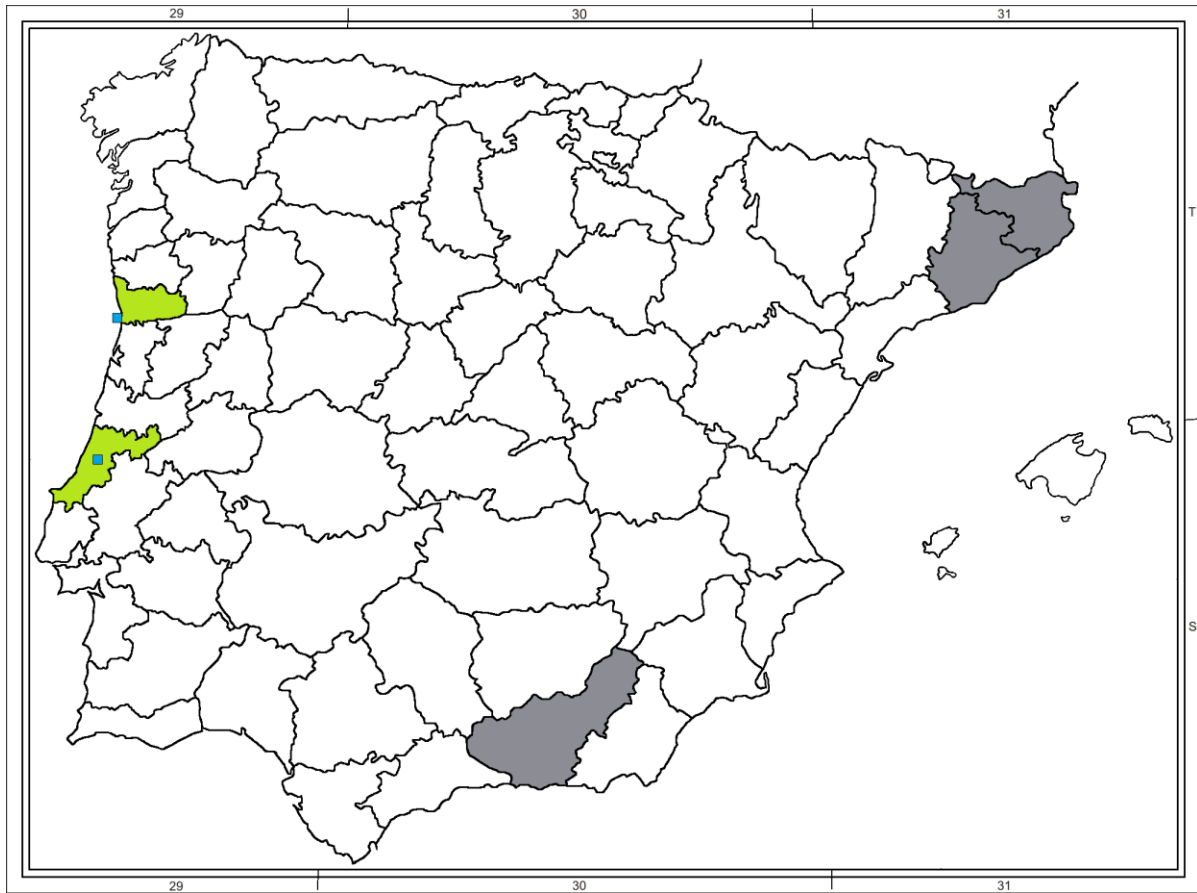
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Fig. 1.- Male specimen of *Sastrapada baerensprungi* (Stål, 1859) from Cortes, Leiria. ©Óscar Silva.



Fig. 2.- Male and female specimens of *Sastrapada baerensprungi* (Stål, 1859) from Francelos, Vila Nova de Gaia. ©Vítor da Silva.



**Map 1.** - Iberian distribution of *Sastrapada baerensprungi* (Stål, 1859), with the previously known Spanish provinces (in grey), the new Portuguese districts (in green), and the MGRS 100 km<sup>2</sup> squares of the observation sites in Portugal in blue.